CHARACTER AND MOTIVES OF THE OPPO-SITION.

During the three months immediately succeeding the inauguration of President Pierce-if we except the scarcely audible murmurs of unsuccessful petitioners for place-not one word of disapprobation or dissent was heard in censure of the Administration. The Whig press was sullenly silent or complimentary. The whole country greeted the new order of things with satisfaction and with the best hopes for the future. The composition of his cabinet and the principle on which he dispensed the executive patronage, met with as general approbation as the system of policy which Mr. Pierce propounded in his inaugural address.

The course of the Whig press and of Whig policians, at this juncture, was so extraordinary as to excite distrust of their good faith, and suspicion of some deep scheme of opposition which would develop its designs at the proper moment. A few credulous people were deceived by the smiles of the enemy, and began to think, in good earnest, that he harbored no hostility and would, in the future, be a very tame and harmless beast. We heard it said that another political cycle was complete, and that revolving time had brought around a second "era of good feeling." There were some, however, of less impulsive nature and less confiding disposition, who did not yield to the pleasing delusion. There were some who knew the enemy well-these were the veterans of the party-men who had fought against Whiggery in the day of its glory and who now stood over its prostrate body-who understood its tricks and devices, its faints and stratagems, and who knew its ineradicable, unchangeable hatred of the men and measures of the Democratic party. These sagacious Democrats were not misled for a moment by the amiable and friendly professions of the Whig press. The hypocritical smile disclosed the ready fang—the outstretched arm displayed the lurking dagger, and observing men saw that the blow would come at the first unguarded moment.

It would have been simple madness in the Whig party to attempt to confront the whirlwind of enthusiasm which bore a Democratic President to the head of the government. They saw the necessity of awaiting some reaction in popular sentiment—which would as surely occur as the pendulum falls back from an extreme point in the arc of oscillation. They did not dare to show themselves while the story of their recent maladministration of the government was yet fresh in the public mind. They said: "Let us bide our time. Let us withdraw for the present that pressure of opposition which welds the Democratic party into one compact, inpregnable mass. Let us secretly foment disaffection in their ranks. Let us inflame the anger of this disappointed officeseeker; let us flatter the ambition of that restless spirit, and let us throw out a bait to yonder willing traitor. In this way we shall divide their forces cripple their strength, disarm their suspicion; and then we may fall upon them with a chance of some better fate than we would meet if we undertake to assail them in the hour of their triumph and of our defeat." There was cunning in this stratagem, as indeed there must be in the policy of a party which moves precisely as Seward pulls the ropes. And, perhaps, if the impatient and inconsiderate zeal of subordinates had not anticipated the signal of their chief, he would not have to lament the total and disgraceful miscarriage of his plot.

It is perfectly manifest to every candid mind, that the present opposition to the Administration neither originates in any honest impulse nor stands on any substantial ground. The Administration has done nothing to provoke the hostility of those who but yesterday were among the loudest in its praise. Every act of President Pierce since his inauguration, has been in strict accordance with a poliey, which as promulgated from the steps of the capital, drew from the country one universal exclamation of approval. The ingenuity of a press more remarkable for fertility of resource than for scrupulous statement, can invent no pretext for its hostility to the Administration that is not equally contemptible and absurd. We may not recognize the propriety of a certain appointment—we may condemn the tone of a treasury circular, but no man, not incorrigibly bent on a war against the Administration, will allege any such trivial cause for joining an unscrupulous and vindictive opposition. The political conduct of men of dignity and intelligence is determined by a regard for principle, but the clamour of the opposition originates only in the reckless animosity of party or the less respectable resentment of baffled placehunters.

That the Whig party would seize the earliest moment for an onslaught on the Administration, was the expectation of all who knew its character and saw through its designs. Hostility from that quarter causes neither surprise not regret. But that mon claiming to be Democrats should be driven, by the base resentment of disappointed greed, into a treacherous conspiracy with Whigs, is what only he could believe whose theory of human nature makes it capable of any depth of degradation. But it seems there are Bennetts and Lesters ready to plunge with unshrinking nerve even into this abyss of infamy. The one had the audacity to aspire, from the pit where he lay like an out cast devil, to the high position of Minister to the court of the most polite nation. The President shrunk with instinctive horror from the corrupt claimant, and he now strives to wound the foot that spurned him. Before yet his eager aspiration had encountered the harsh repulse of an indignant refusal, he bespattered the Administration, day after day, with his venal flattery. That diplomatic appointment, concerning the propriety of which there is more doubt than about any otherthe appointment of Belmont to be Minister at the Hague received from the New York Herald an especial and apparently a very earnest commendation. This is now, in the hour of eager revenge, the very appointment which the New York Herald selects to denounce in the bitterest terms of censure and reproach! Of Lester, it is not becoming in a respectable journal to say more than is sufficient to indicate his character. He too, was an unsuccessful applicant for a diplomatic appointment. He too, had achieved a bad eminence, though in a less degree. The records of the State Department bore testimony to his infamy and to his unfitness for official trust. By an importunity which would brook no repulse, he got an interview with the President and wrung a letter from Cushing. But he could not get the place after which his soul yearned; and now he too is yelping in the pack of whipt curs.

Such are the men who wage the fiercest warfare against the Administration. But, their fury is as harmless as their motives are selfish and their, character infamous. So long as the Administration can claim the confidence of good men and intelligent men, it may scorn the assaults of reckless partizans and the base mercenary crew of renegades and Hes-

THE LOVE OF HOME. It is only shallow minded pretenders who either make distinguished origin a matter of personal merit, or obscure origin a matter of personal repreach. Taunt and scoffing at the ble condition of early life affects nobody in this country but those who are foolish enough to indulge in them, and they are generally sufficiently punished by the published rebuke. A man who is not ashamed of himself need not be ashamed of his early con-

It did not happen to me to be born in a log cabin, but my elder brothers and sisters were born in a log cabin, raised among the snow drifts of New Hampshire at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney, and curled over the frozen hill, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist; I make it an annual visit. I carry my children to it to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the narrations and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode. I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living; and if ever I fail in affectionate veneration for him who raised it, and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all the domestic virtues beneath its roof, and through the fire and blood of seven years revolutionary war, shrunk from no toil no sacrifice to serve his country and to raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name and the name of my posterity be blotted forever from the memory of mankind.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

THE GUANO ISLANDS Capt. Congdon, of the barque Harriet Thornton, recently from the Chincha Islands, communicates to the Providence Journal a very readable account of the Islands, the shipping that frequent them, the mode of loading the vessels, and the kind of life there, from which we make the following extract: "Vessels all load at the Ice side of the island. At

this time the guano has been removed from the edge of the Island in places, say one thousand feet. Rails are laid and cars used to bring it to the edge of the rocks and dump it into large bins or shutes made of ong poles interwoven with ropes and chains to support them, wide at the upper ends and narrow at the ower. These hold from one hundred to five hundred At the lower end are gates or scuttles, and from these gates are canvass bags, of about two feet in diameter, leading to the ships and boats below. The ships are hauled close to the rocks and moored off and on. The hose are led at once into the hatch, the gates above are hoisted, and you can imagine the force with which it comes down through this hose of one hundred feet. A thousand ton ship can be loaded in forty-eight hours. Smaller bins are used by the boats, which all prefer, as we have much less dust. A ship under the spout or hose is completely enveloped in a cloud of dust, making it almost impossible to exist on board. The guano is trimmed away in the hold by natives with oakum tied over their mouths and noses, and veils over their eyesthis lets in the air and excludes the dust. They can only stay below from twenty to thirty minutes. They are in gangs of eight or ten and relieve each other as above. Every part of the vessel is penetrated with this dust. It will go wherever smoke will. I can compare it to nothing but so much dry ashes. The guano abounds in hartshorn, and is said to be very healthy and benificial in some complaints. The vessels are all of one color from truck to wa-

ter. Not a spear of grass, rush or reed, is to be seen anywhere; no vegetable matter of any kind on the islands. Where the guano is now removed is a perpendicular bank of about one hundred feet. In it are found dead birds, some even on their nests with eggs under them. I have seen several of them perfect in shape, still pure guano. Most of them crumble to the dust when exposed to the air. Layers of reeds and twigs are to be found through the guano, said to be brought there from the main land by the birds, for their nests. As we walk over the islands we find holes innumerable. These are the habitations of the birds. With daylight they go seaward for food, and return with darkness to spend the night on the islands. They are of various kinds, pelicans, penguin, many of the duck species, &c. Seals and sea-lions are seen in thousands sporting among the rocks and ships, and basking in the sun. Methinks I hear you say what a place for gunning, and you will no doubt be surprised when I tell you I have not discharged my gun since I sailed from New York. The laws here are very rigid, not a gun or pistol is allowed to be fired on or around the islands or on board ship. A penalty is exacted for every bird killed; this has caused much trouble here. Still parties go on shore nights and rob the holes of their inmates, generally two birds, something like our mackerel gulls. They are said to eat very well, but rather fishy. We find eggs at times in abundance, vet these we are not allowed to touch.

The laws are strictly enforced, not even the seals or sea-lions are we allowed to shoot, but I am hard tempted at times. I sometimes use my harpoon as they swim around the ship, but when fast it is impossible to hold on, as lookouts are stationed all around, and scarcely a day passes without trouble in some quarter. Every vessel that comes here has a certain number of lay days-about ten days for every one hundred tons. Most of us have to lay here our days out. At daylight dozens of boats can be counts are kept of each ship's days and turns, so many loads per day are allowed them-say first week two loads per day, second week three loads per day, third week four loads per day. We are all supplied with boats. They hold from ten to twelve tons. and are generally ships' long boats, sold to Peruvians when they leave for home. Laborers cannot now be hired here at any price; we can only work our own

One would imagine that it would be impossible to exist in the clouds of dust. The men are all of one color-you cannot tell a white one from a black one when at work in it. It is fun for our sailors. As a general thing I never saw a set of men more interested for their employers than they are in loading our boats. They lay in it, roll and wrestle, and at times are completely buried in it. These shutters that lead into the vessel's hold are dangerous. Cases have occurred where men have slipped in at the mouth of the hose as the guano went in or down, and never seen again, or dead if found at all. At times, when there is much surf on, I have seen the hose come out of the batch and the guano go thirty feet from the side of the vessel, the bigness of the hose. We are supplied twice a week, Wednesday and Saturday, from Pisco city, with fresh meat, vegetables and fruits, by boatmen who make quite a business of it. Fresh beef eight and a half cents per pound, fowls ten dollars per dozen, turkeys twenty-four dollars per dozen, pigs weighing twenty pounds three dollars, sheep four dollars each. Vegetables are high, enough for one week's consumption for a crew of fifteen, say two dollars. Every thing in the way of provision is high."

STATE FAIR. The First Agricultural Fair of North Carolina is to commence in Raleigh on the 18th inst. As the time for holding it draws near the interest in the fair seems to increase. We find in our State Exchanges a Schedule occupying six or seven columns giving in detail the Regulations, Instruction for the Judges, Committees on the different animals and articles &c. &c., The thing opens under favourable auspices, and we confidently look for the commencement of a new era in the industrial pursuits of the Old North State, dating from the time of this fair. Our great agricultural, mining and manufacturing resources have laid too long comparitively dormant, and undeveloped. Every branch of industry has certainy received a fresh impulse in the State. Light, information and intelligence in reference to the farming interests of the State have within a few years past been more diffused over the State than during the whole previous period of our history. The facilities for getting produce to market by means of the interest that has been awakened in regard to internal improvements within the State, are daily increasing and agricultural products have rarely commanded a better price. Under these favourable circumstances, the first general Agricultural Exhibition ever held in the State, is to be held within a few days by the North Carolina Agricultural Society. Whilst no reasonable man will expect this first exhibition of the industry of the State to compete in richness or variety with those of our sister States which have been maturing their agricultural and mechanical products for years and fostering a spirit of emulation by Annual Fairs, we yet believe that the fair to be held in Raleigh on the 18th will, for the first exhibition, do no discredit to the State. We anticipate howev er, less gratification to the State pride of our citizens from the exhibition that will be actually made, than from the demonstration which we feel confident all will see who attend the fair, of the richness and variety of the agricultural, manufacturing and mineral resources in which our State abounds.

Let no one then allow himself to feel any pang mortification should this exhibition fall short in actual display of those he may have witnessed in other cities of the Union. Let our citizens but follow up zealously and judiciously, the improvement which the very fact of holding this fair indicates to have taken place in the State in regard to developing our rich resources, and but a few years will clapse before the Old North State will hold up her head in this respect with any of her sister States.

WATER DRINKING. Professor Silliman closed a recent Smithsonian lecture in Washington, by giving the following sensible advice to young men:

"If, therefore, you wish for a clear mind, strong muscles, and quiet nerve, and long life and power prolonging into old age, permit me to say, though I am not giving a temperance lecture, avoid all drinks but water and infusion of that fluid. Shun tobacco but water and infusion of that fluid. Shun tobacco and opiqm, and every thing else that disturbs the normal state of the system. Rely upon nutricious food and dilutent drinks, of which water is the basis, George V. Strong, Esq., has been appointed Clerk and Master in Equity for Wayne county, in the place of E. A. Thompson, resigned.

January Of mankind.

Daniel Webster.

George V. Strong, Esq., has been appointed Clerk and you will need nothing beyond this but rest, and the due regulations of your powers, to give you long and happy, and useful lives, and a serene evening at the close. The mill and proceeded to close up their affairs. They have recently paid the stockholders \$1000 a share, being the par value of the shares, and will probably divide \$400 or \$500 a shares more.

Newburyport Herald.

LINE. Next to Iron, it has been remarked that the article of Lime is the most valuable of all the formations of the earth. This article commands in our market from one dollar to one dollar and a half per barrel, and we are gratified to learn that we are about to be furnished with an abundance of this use-ful and necessary calx for less than half that sum, and that, too, of the very best quality.

The late Geological Survey of the State, made by Professor Emmons, has developed a most extensive and extraordinary limestone formation in the County of Wayne, a few miles from the town of Waynesborough, and immediately on the banks of the Neuse River, which is said to surpass in strength, quality and quantity the famous formations of Alexandria and Thomaston. This immense and valuable formation covers, more or less, a body of land, containing between four and five hundred acres, lies directly on the banks of the Neuse River several miles below Waynesborough, and, for some distance, on the banks of the River, rises to the height of from fifty to eighty feet. Through this tract of land meanders a large and bold stream, affording during the driest season of the year an abundant supply of water sufficient for any extent of machinery for manufacturing purposes, and which seems to issue from the immense Limestone caverns of this great formation.

The different kinds of marls to be found on this tract of land are of surpassing richness, and promise not only a great advantage and benefit to the agriculture of this section of the State, but will no doubt create a revolution in the cultivation and increased production of our soil. A fine specimen of this marl. which is found in inexhaustible quantities on this land, may be seen in Waynesborough, on Mr. Dibble's Steamboat wharf, and we learn that a very large block of the pure limestone taken from the quarry on this tract of land, is on the way down the River to this place, and may shortly be seen by our citi-

Professor Emmons has not only examined this formation officially, but since he has made his report has spent sometime there in the examination of the various formations, and pronounce the limestone formation as not only of very great value, but expresses his surprise, "that property which might have been very valuable and at the same time useful to a whole community has been lying useless and unproductive." It is said that this learned and scientific gentleman will furnish a special and detailed report of this remarkable and valuable formation, which we understand will be laid before the public.

This formation has been purchased by three gentlemen in the Eastern part of the State, who we learn are making arrangements to bring the lime and marls into market. The erection of furnaces to burn the limestone, and mills on the bold and never failing stream of water on the land, to crush the marls, will we learn, be soon effected, and the country will be supplied admirably with the best fertilizer and lime that can be produced in the Union. It has already been tested in the building of chimneys and walls and it is said to surpass in strength the Alexandria

and Thomaston limes that are imported among us. The location, too, of this formation is exceedingly advantageous; being immediately on Neuse River. the lime and marl can be shipped and sent to all the towns and plantations, as well as landings, on that stream and its tributaries. It is but a few miles distant from the Wilmington and Central Railroads, and if the Central Railroad is extended to Beaufort, it will probably pass through this tract of land. The increasing spirit and pride for building houses and handsome edifices, as well as for improving the agriculture of the country, and the absolute necessity of lime, for these purposes must not only greatly increase the demand for this article, but make the formation exceedingly valuable.

Newbern Atlantic.

description of the early mode of conducting religious worship in the Congregational church, taken from a historical sketch of Old Milford, Connecticut, will not

The pastor being in the pulpit, which towered high, and was surmounted by a huge sounding board, the ruling elder on an elevated seat before the pulpit, facing the audience, and the deacons on their seat. somewhat less elevated than his, the heads of families on plain seats in the body of the house, and the children and young people where they could most conveniently dispose themselves, the pastor opened the service with a prayer of at least fifteen minutes long, which was followed by the Psalm given out by the elder, in which the congregation who could sing, joined, which was followed by a sermon an hour or more in length, measured by the glass, with which and another prayer and the benediction, the meeting closed. The entire services occupied three hours. They met at nine o'clock in the morning and two in the afternoon, and celebrated the Lord's Supper once a month, at the close of the morning's ser-

Every Sabbath there was a contribution, previous to the taking of which, one of the deacons in turn, standing up, said, "Brethren of the Congregation. now there is time remaining for contribution to the Lord, wherefore as the Lord hath prospered you, freely offer." The box was not passed from seat to seat, as with us, but was placed on a stand or table near the pulpit--those disposed to contribute came forward and deposited their offerings in it. Those offerings consisted, not of money merely, but notes of hand, and many articles which would be profitably appropriated to the use of the church.

How to Avoid Colds. Always keep the surface of the body as far as practicable of an equal temperature, and never expose it to sudden changes of heat and cold. To effect this care must be taken to adapt the clothing to the peculiar state of the weather. In going out from heated rooms in cold weather, care should be taken to protect the body so as to prevent the sudden check of perspiration which will inevitably take place unless additional clothing be worn, Some persons suppose erroneously that if they are warmly clad, there is no danger in passing from a heated to a cold atmosphere. This is a mistake. If persons are warmly dressed in heated rooms, the pores are opened in proportion, and consequently the liability to take cold is increased, unless care be taken on going into the outer air to put on additional clothing sufficient to preserve the same relative propor tion of heat. Hence we see delicate females exposed to the deadly effects of consumption or inflammation of the lungs from going out of our heated ball rooms into the night air without being well wrapped up, and many a valuable life has been lost by the want of a little precaution in throwing around the person a good warm cloak, so as to prevent the sudden impression made by the instantaneous abstraction of heat from the body. It is a law of nature that heat will always preserve an equilibrium, and the more gradually the change is made, the better. Baltimore Times.

UNITED STATES COIN IN ENGLAND. The follow ing information in relation to the value of United States gold coin in England has just been issued from the State Department at Washington.

Information has just been received at this depart ment from the United States Consul at London, that by royal proclamation, the gold coins of the United States herein mentioned shall circulate and be received in payment in the British West India colonies, as being of the full value and equivalent to current money of the United Kingdom, at the rates herein specified—that is to say: The eagle at the rate of forty-one shillings sterl

The half eagle at the rate of twenty shillings and

sixpence sterling. The quarter eagle at the rate of ten shillings and three pence sterling. The gold dollar at the rate of four shillings and

And in all payments to be made in the said colonies, tender and payment in the said coins, or either of them, at the respective rates aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be a lawful tender in the same manner as if such tender had been made in the current coin of the United Kingdom.

Good Success. The Amesbury Flannel Manufacturing Company, after having run their mill for thir-

We have already stated that the Hon. Mr. Barringer, the Minister of the United States of America at Madrid, who has been replaced by M. Soule, had had an audience of leave of the Quoen of Spain. We have been favoured with the speech of Mr. Barringer on this occasion, and the reply of her Majesty.

Mr. Barringer said: "MADAME-The President of the United States having acceded to my request to return to my own country, I have the honor to present to your Majesty the letter annoucing my recall as Envoy Extraordin-

ary and Minister Plenipotentiary near your Majesty.
In taking leave of your Majesty, I am directed by
the President to express the carnest assurance of his sincere desire to maintain the amicable relations of the two countries, to strengthen and extend the friendly intercourse now hapily subsisting between the two governments, and to secure to the people of both nations a continuance of the blessings resulting from that intercourse.

Circumstances have rendered the period of my residence at the court of your Majesty one of peculiar delicacy, and greatly increased the difficult and arduous duties of my mission. It is a source of the most grateful satisfaction to know that, with the aid of good intentions on the part of both governments, I have contributed in any degree to the happy result of pending negotiations and to the preservation of friendship between the two nations.

In conclusion, Madam, I beg to offer to your Majesty my most respectful acknowledgment for repeated proofs of personal consideration and amiable attention to my family and myself during our residence at this court; and in an especial manner, for that royal and generous clemency which has, at my instance on different occasions, given liberty to the captive and happiness to many a home.

With warmest wishes for the continued health and happiness of your Majesty and for the prosperity of Spain, I now close the high mission with which I have been honored at the court of your Majesty. Her Majesty replied as follows:

"Sig-In receiving the letter of recall which terminates your mission in Spain, it affords me the highest satisfaction to accept the assurances of the desire of the President of the United States to preserve and strengthen the amicable relations of both nations. am happy on my part to assure you that, animated by the same wish, I shall omit nothing to secure a result so desirable and so advantageous to both coun-

Your course, during the honorable mission which you have discharged, has answered the hopes which both governments must have entertained; and I have a particular satisfaction in declaring to you that during the whole period that you have resided near my person, whatever may have been the circumstances, you have shown yourself solicitous to facilitate and encourage a good understanding between the two governments.

I rejoice to hear that you are pleased with the kind reception and attentions of which yourself and family have been the objects at my court.

I have had especial pleasure in acceding to your requests in favour of certain unfortunate men, as, in so doing, whilst following the natural impulses of my heart, I have been also able to give a proof of respectful deference to the President of the United

I receive with sincere pleasure the wishes you have expressed for my happiness and for the prosperity of my people. I also desire that Providence may extend like blessings to the President and to the Republic of the United States, and that in withdrawing yourself from my court, it may dispense to you its divine protection.

THE MODEL FARM OF THE WEST. We had the pleasure a few weeks since of visiting the farm of Dr. Wm. R. Holt, in Davidson county. Both the owner and the farm have been known to us for some time by reputation, but different from most descriptions of persons and things they really excelled our most sanguine expectations. This farm is situated in that part of the county called the Jersey Settlement, which is celebrated for being by nature the most productive soil in the State. This, like most of the farms near it, has been in cultivation for a long time, and was, when Dr. Holt purchased, very much exhausted, many parts of it scarcely producing enough to pay the expense of cultivating. But it presents a very different appearance at this time for every field is in high state of cultivation, which has been effected by thorough drainage, deep plowing, and a correct application of such manures as each crop required for

But the appearance of the farm did not contribute so much to our enjoyment, as the fine stock of various kinds, which we saw. The impression generally is, that we have no fine stock in North Carolinathat they are all of the "raw bone" breed-but this is a great mistake, which may easily be corrected by travelling over the State. There are upon Dr. Holt's farm, more than one hundred head of thorough bred Devon cattle, and as many or more of an improved stock of sheep, all of which look finely, as they have fine pasturage to graze upon in the summer, and the best of hay to feed upon in the winter, though as regards sheltering, they have fared like our native stock, which goes clearly to prove that the Devon are the kind of stock which will best suit our climate, and general treatment of stock. We saw a Devon Bull in the herd, which, for symmetry of form and thorough blood, cannot be excelled in the whole Union. He is a descendant of the celebrated Milken in the herd of Mr. Bloomfield, in England. We think that we may promise the farmers quite a treat in the exhibition of some specimens of stock from the farm of Dr. Holt, at the State Fair in October, and a greater treat still in conversing with the Doctor himself He is what we call a really scientific, practical farm-er, well informed upon every subject in connection with

Farmer's Journal. agricultural improvement. INSTITUTION OF STATE FAIRS. We are now in the midst of an age of progress, "upward and onward," seems to be the motto by which the whole country is governed. Every possible means is in use to render this emphatically a fast age, and the man who dallies by the way side to mark the progress of things and calculate what next to do, may as well set him self down as antiquarian and "stand out of the way" for his foster neighbors. Our brethren of the South were at one time the first people of the age, but the spirit has diffused itself throughout the "universal Yankee Nation," and we of the South who have so long slumbered at our post, have finally awakened to exertion, and begun to appreciate our numerous resources, and already we can mark the difference. The institution of State fairs have contributed more than any other one thing to bring out the true greatness of our people at the South. The capacity to produce specimens of handiwork equal to any ever made in the North, has never been wanting. The inventive power was as much in the mind of the North Carolinian or Virginian, as in that of the native of Connecticut, but a stimulous was needed to bring it out. No opportunity was offered before to make a public exhibit of what we are capable, and hence no exertion. The field has been opened, however, and in a short time we may expect to rival our brethren at the North in every branch of the arts, sciences, and mechanics. A few years since, and who, unless he be the merest visionary, would have thought of a State fair in North Carolina or Virginia? And now to walk through the grounds of the North Carolina State Fair and behold the myriads of articles that open up from every departments to feast the eyes upon and astonish the beholder-Agriculture, the fine arts, the mechanics and science, are all represented and it cannot but infuse joy into the bosom of every citizen of the Old North State as he gazes on the display she makes, the same sentiment which her "Gaston" has rendered immortal-" The Old North State forever.'

In a few days, a like exhibition will be opened in our own beloved "Old Commonwealth," and may we not expect great things from her fair daughters and sturdy sons? There is no star among the constellation which can show out with a purer light: and from the east and from the west, from north to south, from where the Alleghanies' heights are shrowded in the blue other, to where the Atlantic waves the golden sands of the eastern the fever rage, and show to the union and the world, that "Virginia will not be beaten in this great demonstration of the age. Petersburg Express.

TOBACCO IN MISSOURL. The St. Louis News says

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26, 1853.

THE LATE STATE FAIR. On Friday last, at twelve o'clock, the reports of the various Committees appointed to examine articles and award premiums and diplomas, were read at the stand on the Fair Grounds; after which cattle and articles were disposed of by the owners either privately or by auction in Floral Hall. It was scarcely possible for the Committees, under the circumstances, to do entire justice to all competitors; but we are gratified to be able to say we have heard but little complaint at their action. The duties assigned these Committees were, as a matter of course, new to nearly all of them; and in addition to this, it was difficult. owing to the pressure of the crowd, to make a full and entirely satisfactory examination of the articles, especially in Floral Hall. Hereafter, we have no doubt, many difficulties encountered at the late Fair will be easily surmounted. The experience acquired, if acted upon, as it ought to be, will prove most valuable to all concerned.

We learn that Dr. Holt, of Davidson, disposed of all his fine Devon cattle, (twenty-two in number,) at an average of \$50 each; and N. W. Arrington, Esq., of Nash, sold some twelve of his game chickens for \$160. One pair brought \$30. We learn he made a handsome present to the Society out of the proceeds. The premium butter, from Warren, was sold at 27 cents per pound. Various other articles, the prices of which we did not obtain, were disposed of, and among them the premium tobacco of Messrs. Y. & E. P. Jones, to Mr. Pescud, at \$60 per hundred.

Two important and leading objects will be promo-

ted by State Fairs, so handsomely commenced on the late occasion-to wit, the people of all portions of the State will be brought annually into closer social and business intercourse, and agriculture, mechanics, household industry and the arts will be stimulated and encouraged. Our people, as they come to know each other better, will learn to take more enlarged and liberal views of things, and will be knit together by more kindly and enduring bonds. Sectionalism will have less to feed upon, and must die out, as all good citizens hope to see it do, under the influence of a custom which will enable the Eastern man to confer face to face with his Western brotherto learn his wants, to study his peculiarities, to interchange views with him, and to join him in earnest and well-directed efforts to elevate the character and improve the condition of the State at large. And who can estimate the results which must flow from such a stimulus to agriculture, mechanics and the arts? It is neither the excitement of the occasion. nor the premium which the exhibitor obtains, nor the diploma that is awarded him, which marks these Fairs in his mind and induces him to continue his attendance upon them; these are the mere incidents -what he regards chiefly is, the practical evidence which is afforded of his success in his department, and of this he is proud, as he ought to be. Emulation, rivalry, and a desire to excel are a part of man's nature, implanted in him for good and wise purposes; and this feeling, whether exercised in cultivating the earth, in adorning it, or in fabricating from its products things useful or beautiful, or in improving the different species of animals placed upon it for human convenience and advantage, cannot be too highly commended or too strongly encour-It is a fact, alike admitted and regretted, that the

occupation of the farmer and of the mechanic, among

us, are not classed as they should be; and hence it is that so many of our young men are crowding into what are called the "learned professions." It is thought to be not quite so respectable to cultivate the earth or to engage in mechanical employments as it is to plead law or practice medicine; and this belief is the result, to a greater or less extent, of the inadequate remuneration which is extended to the farmer and mechanic. Every calling, which is honest, will be influential and controlling just in proportion to the skill and learning employed in it and the amount of money realized thereby; and skill and learning, we undertake to say, are indispensablejust as much so in the farmer or mechanic in their respective callings, as in the professions just named. We care not, however, how this skill and learning may have been acquired, so it exist and be put in practice. What we mean to say is, that the farmer and mechanic should labor to qualify themselves for their respective callings, and to make improvements in them, with as much assiduity as is evinced in other departments of human labor. In other States of the Confederacy, much more than in this, the farmer and mechanic are singled out and preferred for public station, and posts of emolument and dignity are as much at their command as they could in reason desire; but if you will look into the history and character of these men, you will find that they have excelled as farmers and mechanics, and have been promoted on that account. "Faithful in a few things," they have been made "rulers over many things." We utterly repudiate the idea that a man is to be estimated by his vocation in life. In this country, where every man is a sovereign, the mechanic or the farmer who is honest, industrious, and true to his duties, deserves as much consideration and as much influence both in society and in public affairs as any other man in any other profession; and none but the thoughtless, the giddy, or the inexcusably proud or vain will sneer at the honest face tanned by the labor of the field, or the hand which has been hardened by honorable toil. It is, among other things, to promote the interests, to stimulate the zeal, and to improve the condition of such men that these State Fairs have been established; and in so doing all classes will be benefitted and the State itself invigorated and started anew in the career of prosperity and glory. Internal Improvements, Common Schools, and

Annual Exhibitions of the products of the farm, and of the results of labor in the field, in the shop, in the factory, in the studio, by the fire-side-these are the keys which are to unlock for us the doors to hidden and lasting treasures. Let us hold on to them as we would to the very Constitution which binds us together and makes us secure in our property and persons; for what are laws or constitutions to a people involved in ignorance, dead to improvement and to progress, and with no evidences to exhibit of attainments in the sciences or arts? The next Fair, we have no doubt, will far surpass

the late one in every respect. Many persons who could have made exhibitions of a superior character, have modestly held back, and others have done so because they were not fully and precisely imformed of the nature of the exhibition intended. These and shore, and to the western borders of the State let others who were not here on the 18th, will, we trust, come forward on the 8d Tuesday of October, 1854, to swell the list of articles and also the assemblage which will be present. We hope, too, that those Tobacco in Missouri. The St. Louis News says the crop of tobacco now maturing will doubtless be the smallest raised in the West for several years. It estimates the Missouri crop for 1858 at 12,000 hhds. In 1851 it was 16,000 hhds., in 1852, 18,000 hhds.

THE "NORTH CAROLINA STATESMAN We have before us the prospectus of a paper und the above title, which it is proposed to issue in the City on the 1st of January next-Edward Canbo and W. Whitaker, Editors. This paper is to adm cate distribution, but the Editors profess at the san time to be States Rights men! Under other circumstance stances we should hail the establishment of anoth Democratic journal here with pleasure; but the ject of this, though cloaked, is well known. It is vindicate and sustain the present opinions and recent conduct of the Hon. A. W. Venable, and disorgan zation and injury to the party must, we fear, follow in its train, unless Democrats in all quarters should set their faces against it, as we know many who w ted for Mr. Venable in the late contest have alread

We shall publish this prospectus in our next, and shall submit such remarks from time to time in relation to Mr. Venable and his course as we may deep expedient and just. Persons who may wish to sub. scribe for the Standard will be furnished with num bers of the paper containing these remarks.

In the meantime we call attention to the fact that this paper is to be started under the advice and an spices of a disappointed Ex-member of Congress, who has recently made himself notorious by voting with the Whigs for Bennett's Land Bill-by his opposition to the acquisition of Cuba on honorable terms—by his alternately covert and open opposition to the Administrations of both our General and State governments, and by his bitter and unprovoked denunciations of such Conventions of the party as might not meet his views; and it is to be edited by one gentleman who is a disappointed applicant for the District Attorneyship of North Carolina, and by another, who is a disappointed applicant for Route Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Road

The recent letter of Mr. Secretary Guthrie to Mr. Collector Bronson, of New York, appears to have occasioned some feeling. Mr. Bronson has replied to it. We do not propose to go at any length into this matter, but we may state that this is a question between Democrats in New York and the Administration, and one with which Whiggery has nothing to do. President Pierce was elected on the basis of a complete and final cessation of the slavery agitation, and we are gratified at any steps he may take to make good the pledge involved in his election The agitators, it is apparent, are now some of the Hunker Democrats of New York and Southern Whigs; and these agitators, we undertake to say, are not as friendly to the Administration as those who are quiet and silent on the subject.

The Washington Union notices in a pungent but just manner the reply of Mr. Bronson. It says:

"He complains that the Washington Union has taken sides in the contest, and that it "has thrown its weight on the side of the free-soil ticket." This assertion is unworthy of the high position of Judge Bronson-it is unworthy of him because it is not founded in truth. The editor of the Washington Union can freely forgive such gentlemen as Judge Bronson for writing free-soil letters to free-soil meetings in 1848, upon the evidences of subsequent reformation; but he has no occasion himself to ask for any such forgiveness, as he never held any such con nexion with free-soil movements. He respectfully submits to the Judge that Mr. Bronson is in no very good position to charge free-soil associations upon the Washington Union. We suggest to him, also, that it is not entirely ingenuous in him to call that a "free-soil ticket," which was nominated by a convention of whom a majority was sustaining General Cass against Van Buren in 1848, when Judge Browson was writing free-soil sentiments to meetings ratifying Mr. Van Buren's nomination. We further submit to him that it is not entirely fair in him to call that a "free-soil ticket" on which there are seren out of the ten names who supported Cass in 1848, and who have ever since stood upon national grounds, and who have to ask no forgiveness for such letters as Mr. Bronson wrote to the Buffalo-platform men in

We cannot resist the temptation to add that it does not conform strictly to the facts of the case to call that a "free-soil ticket" which was nominated by a convention that adopted the Baltimore platform, and which is composed of men who are standing on that platform. We insist that the same grace which has been freely extended to Mr. Bronson, and which relieves him from the taint of free-soilism in by gone days, shall be extended to those other Democrats who now abandon their errors and come honestly upon the platform on which Mr. Bronson placed himself only a short time before them. When Mr. Bronson charges the Washington Union with co-operating with free-soil papers in supporting the ticket which he repudiates, he deliberately misrepresents and misstates our position. We have denounced all papers as abolition sheets which continue to agitate slavery and oppose the Baltimore resolutions. We denounce them yet, and repudiate all sympathy with them; they are enemies to the Democratic party, enemies to the Administration, and are contributing more towards injuring both than either the Whigs or the disaffected Democrats."

We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. Clawson, carriage-maker, Franklinton. Mr. Clawson took a premium at the late Fair of \$5 for his finished and beautiful phæton. The Committee no doubt acted in accordance with their best judgment, but we regret that the premium was not fixed at \$10. The large carriage of Bobbitt & Minatree, was very properly awarded \$20, the buggies \$5, but the phæton, so far as the amount is concerned, was thus placed on a level with the buggies.

ELECTION OF JUDGES BY THE PEOPLE IN GEORGIA. This is the first time, (says the Macon Messenger,) that Judges of the Superior Courts have been elected by the people in Georgia. Their selections, taken altegether, are better and less objectionable than those which have heretofore been made by our Legislature, and the result has reconciled us to what we once considered a doubtful propriety—the election of judicial officers by the people.

TURNER'S ALMANAC. We have received a copy of Turner's North Carolina Almanac for 1854, which is handsomely gotten up and well filled with useful information. We observe there is to be an annular eclipse of the sun, on the 26th of next May. This eclipse, it is stated, will be larger than any that has been seen in the United States for a number of years.

PREMIUM TOBACCO. Messrs. Y. & E. P. Jones, of Yancyville, have presented us some of their tobacco which took a premium at the recent Fair. It is, in-

deed, a superior article. We are also under obligations to Mr. Lunsford, of Person, for some of his tobacco, which we consider

MR. LINDLEY'S FRUITS. See the advertisement of Mr. Lindley in another column. He has been quite successful in the cultivation of fruit trees, and his statements in relation to the articles he sells can be relied on. His fruits were awarded a premium at the late State Fair. PREMIUM HAT. We are under obligations to Mr.

David Gee, of Fayetteville, for one of his silk hats, which took a premium at the late Fair. These hats appear to be equal in every respect to the Northern article. Let us encourage home industry.